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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

This Country and the Boers. The Boers were beaten when the army of

Lord ROBERTS entered the Free State, and the war is now almost over.

There comes from Pretoria to this Government a request that it will "intervene" in the Boers' behalf. Such action is not possible.

The Republic of the United States is strong in its fellow feeling for republics BARCUS boasting of disbursements of five elsewhere, and no nation sees the abolition of another's independence without regret. But, instinctive as is our sympathy with the people of the Transvaal, we cannot make their quarrel ours.

President MONROE'S doctrine that the American continent was for American control, as the European continent was for European control, is a cornerstone of our national security which cannot be too strongly respected or emphasized by our word or deed.

If one of the great European monarchies should decide to crush out the Republic of Switzerland, we couldn't help it. No more can we preserve the life of a Republic in Africa.

Jones of Arkansas Says No!

The excellent people of a certain part of New Mexico desired to form a new county and to name it for the President now occupying the White House. The New Mexico Legislature therefore passed a bill creating the county of McKinley. This was more than a year ago. The Governor of New Mexico approved the McKinley County act on February 23, 1899.

There is some precedent for naming counties for Presidents of the United States. To prove this we have compiled the subjoined statistics:

Washington countles..... Jefferson counties Madison countie. Jackson counties Van Buren counties Harrison counties. Polk countles . Taylor counties Fillmore counties Pierce countles Buchanan countles Lincoln counties Grant counties. Garneld counties

. It will be enerved that the President who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen is likewise first in respect to the number of counties bearing his name. With the single exception of ARTHUR, every man that ever held influence on the other. his name from the list of counties is plainly accidental. Even HAYES is there.

Now, the desire of the New Mexicans to compliment President McKinley and at the same time add to their local nomendistinguished place in history, is perfectly natural, reasonable and creditable. So the New Mexico Legislature passed the bill, and Governor MIGUEL OTERO signed it. But, as New Mexico is a Territory, the Con-

gress of the United States has the power of vetoing its legislation. This power is not often exercised; seldom even remembered. Under the circumstances we must regard as one of the most extraordinary measures of the present session the bill introduced in the Senate last Tuesday by the Hon. JAMES K. Jones of Arkansas, the manager of BRYAN's last campaign against McKINLEY:

"That chapter 19 of the acts of the Legislative 'An act to create the county of McKinley and to pro-Governor of the said Territory, Feb. 23, 1899, be, and the same is hereby, disapproved."

Now, why does the great and magnanimous JONES object? In his own State of Arkansas there are not less than eleven counties named for Presidents-most of them Demooratic Presidents-of the United States; and in the whole country there are already not less than five counties named Jones.

Poor Spofford's \$1,000 Name.

We understand that the salary paid by Barcus to the Chief Assistant Librarian of

Congress was one thousand dollars a year. The unfortunate employee of the author of the "Science of Selling" was expected by his employer to perform these widely different functions:

1. To read the proofs of the index. 2. To supervise the literary style of the

advertisements, circulars and pamphlets eulogistic of RICHARDSON'S compilation 3. To correct the English of BODMER and

the rest of the gentlemen who drew up the forms of agents' contracts, application blanks, correspondence with intended vic-

suggestions of wide experience and profound intellectual discernment as to the general conduct of the business of "distribution."

5. To answer a quirtes addressed directly to him at the Dbrary of Congress by the multitudinous "selected."

a To endorse over to Bodmen checks made out to him and forwarded to him personally by viotims who might be led to believe that they were thus paying the Government a nominal price for a Government

7. To furnish to the "Committee on Distribution" the name of a widely known

and perhaps generally respected public official, for prominent exhibition during the operations of the committee, Barcus and Bodmen remaining out of sight. And all this from poor Sporrond for one

thousand dollars a year! Why, we should think the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress would have begun to inquire of himself early in the game whether he, too, was not a selected victim. in a literary way, the subjoined magazine of time in which the said Indian professes

indispensable to his employer, and wondering if he had not put it on the bargain alleged marriage, and the names of his ounter, along with his fame, at a ridicu-

"A good government is not an accident. There are two forces at work: there have been from the beginning of our nation. The success of one means pros-perity, happiness and national pride; the other would nean inferior government and individual misfortune. How this nation has always, or nearly always, hit upon the proper course is an interesting story; it involves plot after plot, crafty and seductive intellect battling against statesmanship and wisdom all the time. It has its villains and its heroes, its conspiracies and lutrigues, and its timely master strokes. In reading you realize truly 'All the world's a stage. Every page glitters with revelation and surprise when the whole story is read in a connected manner, as told by the Presidents in their public addresses and secret plomatic correspondence which, by act of Congress, have been collected together and published in ten magnificent volumes, entitled 'The Messages and Papers of the Presidents,' edited by Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, Representative from Tennessee. as hairman of the Committee on Printing of the House

'A special edition is apportioned among the set il Congressional districts to be distributed from Washington at a nominal price by the Committee on Distribution, of which Hou. AINSWORTH R. SPOF PORD, of the Congressional Library, is General Secretary. An inquiry sent to Mr. SPOFFORD (Dept. B.) will bring full information."

Only one thousand dollars a year? And vet Sporrord must have heard his employer or six hundred thousand dollars. One thousand dollars for furnishing the name that was the king pin of the entire pretence of Governmental character, to say nothing of reading the proofs of the index!

If there is not pathos in this, we do not know where to find pathos in the contemporary or recent annals of the publishing business.

It seems to us that the citizen who does not regard poor Sporford's individual share of the business with rather more of pity than of indignation or disgust, possesses a heart as hard as any known form of silicon; as hard as BARCUS's cheek.

Regulating the Price of Ice. The problem of dealing with the Ice Trust

ought not to present much difficulty. If the American Ice Company has violated any law, it should be prosecuted for such violation in the manner prescribed by

Of course, the mere fact that the owner of an article of merchandise demands a higher price for it than other people think he ought to receive does not make him a law-breaker or entitle the community to fix the price at which he shall be compelled to sell the commodity. The public cannot force the owner of an ice pond to offer its product for sale at a maximum rate per pound which saits them, any more than the public can oblige a mason or a carpenter or a printer to perform labor for wages which he does not choose to accept. There must be something more than the mere asking of a price which people are unwilling to pay to constitute unlawful action on the part of the would-be vendor.

In the case of the American Ice Company the charge is that it has violated a statute which forbids one stock corporation from combining with another for the unlawful restraint of trade or the creation of a monopoly. The Attorney-General is not called inquire whether the evidence in support of | should be. it is sufficiently strong to justify the institution of a suit against the company. The question is one for a lawyer to decide upon legal evidence, without reference to popular indignation on the one side or corporate

want except at a price which they consider exorbitant, especially when the article is one like ice, which they want very much just at doom the promoters of high prices to political extinction, if they see fit. So far, howmind the distinction which may exist be- up a good game of ball." tween conduct which must be condemned as illegal and conduct which may be disapproved on moral or ethical grounds, although it does not offend against any rule of law.

While, as we have intimated, it is difficult, If not impossible, for the State to regulate the price at which ice shall be offered for sale by individuals, the Legislature could | fisticuffs are possible, and the seed of disormore difficulty in doing this than there is in every time. fixing the maximum rates per mile to be charged for passenger fares by railroad corporations. The Legislature might simply amend the law under which tee companies are incorporated so as to provide as a condition of the organization of any such corporation in the future, that its charges for ice shall not exceed certain prescribed rates to be fixed in the statute itself or by some official authority. No such regulation could be imposed upon individual ice dealers, who acquire no powers or privileges as such from the State and are at liberty to deal with their property as they will; but a corporation derives its existence from the State's grant of power, and that grant can be made conditional upon compliance with such requirements as the State sees fit to prescribe.

If those reformers who desire to restric he influence of great corporations would they might learn something greatly to their advantage.

Polygamy Recognized by the United

States. A bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, is noticeable for the reason that it recognizes polygamy in territory of the United States.

The bill provides for the registration of married Indians and for the licensing, legal performance and recording of marriages among reservation Indians or between them and those not Indians. The agent of every Indian agency is required on and after January 1, 1901, to make a "permanent register of all Indian men and women at that time on the reservation in his charge who are living as married, both those who have been married in accordance with the customs and laws of white citizens and those who are living together as husband and wife in accordance with the customs of the Indians of their tribe." It is provided also, "if any Indian is living as husband with more than one woman to whom he professes to have been married in accordance with the customs of his tribe," not that the polygamous marriage shall be annulled, but that "so far as We do not see how he could revise, even practicable the record shall state the order

contracting a suspicion that his name was women, with the name or names of each such wife, the approximate date of said

living children by each such wife." The provision requiring marriage licenses for Indians, however, forbids further polygamy after next January by directing that in no case shall any marriage proposed or attempted to be entered into after Jan. 1, 1901, by which a married man shall attempt to take more than one wife or a married woman more than one husband, be allowed or recognized as a marriage on Indian reservations or in any Indian tribe." Moreover, this prohibition of future polygamy and polyandry is made complete by making all marriages contracted after that date illegal unless they shall be performed in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which the said reservation lies." except that Indian agents are authorized to perform marriages

to which Indians are parties. It seems that of the fifty-nine Indian agencies still maintained, in not more than eight or nine are permanent marriage records of Indians now reported and regulations as to such marriages adopted and enforced. The inference from the language of the bill is that at present both polygamy and polyandry are practised by reservation Indians and that as a matter of necessary expediency the Government has been and s obliged to recognize them when already existing under tribal customs, though the entrance into new relations of the sort is forbidden by the bill of Senator THURSTON after next January.

Not a Case for Compromise.

The St. Louis car strike is still on, causing extreme personal inconvenience and financial injury to the citizens of St. Louis and to more than one laborer his life There have been efforts at what is known as a "compromise" of the questions in dispute between the railway company and the strikers; but, accepting the state ment of the Globe-Democrat that the strikers aim to compel the company to employ no man who is not tributary to the union and to discharge no man without the union's approval, it is sincerely to be hoped that the railroad companies and the people of St. Louis will endure any sacrifice neces-

sary to defeat the strikers' propositions. For a business corporation to say that no laborer need apply unless he first obtains a license to work from a certain organization of outside citizens, or that the power to discipline the force of men who, in their management of the street cars, carry public life in their hands, shall be shifted from the responsible employer to the irresponsible employees, is repugnant to every idea of fair play and common sense.

There should be no compromise on these questions. The railroad company that enters into an agreement of the kind proposed deserves to lose its charter as unfi and incompetent to serve the public. And in resisting it deserves the unsparing and inflagging support of the entire public.

Our esteemed contemporary the Indianapolis Sun remarks that "the attendance at the baseball game on Monday was not what upon to determine judicially whether this it should have been. In fact, generally accusation is true or false, but is merely to speaking, the attendance is not what it Does our contemporary wonder that

many once fond of the national game, its truest friends, turn their backs on it? The Pittsburg Dispatch of last Tuesday told how on the preceding day CLARK of the Pittsburgs turned upon TENNY of Boston

tion of Arthur, every man that ever held influence on the other.

The Presidential office has been thus honored. Mr. Arthur had several cities or indignant when they cannot buy what they The Chicago Record of this week says

that "Sunday's local game on the grounds this season of the year. They may properly of the National League had the spectacular embellishments of a fistic fight on the diamond and an incipient riot among the ever, as legal proceedings are concerned, spectators. When other forms of excitethese men can be punished only for doing | ment fail to attract, the League managers something which the law forbids; and in may possibly revert to the old-fashioned assailing them it is important to keep in and apparently forgotten custom of putting

Naturally when the public wants to see fighting it turns contemptuously from the rough-and-tumble makeshifts of the modern ball field and goes to the prize ring, where are the veritable champions.

Not every League game by any means results in fisticuffs, but every lover of baseball knows when he goes to see one that control the rates to be charged by corpora- | der, the rebellion of the players against the tions, if it saw fit to do so. There is no authority of the umpire, is met with almost

The baseball situation calls for a slight variation of Gen. Wood's admonition to his men at Las Guasimas: "Don't swear fight!" The public says to the League: 'Don't fight; play ball!"

What Will the French Academy Think? Where was that fine old scholar and conservator of good English, the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, when the joint resolution respecting the unveiling of the Lafayette statue at Paris next Fourth of July passed the Foreign Relations Committee and the

"That the people of the United States anticipati and appreciate this ceremony with feelings of the greatest satisfaction," &c.

"Anticipate" in the sense of expecting looking forward to? Good writers have used the word that way sometimes in slovenly moments or when their critical study the problem from this point of view. faculties sagged, but when they did so they

were not writing good English. The resolutions require the President to transmit a copy of them to the Government of France. Unless they are amended in the House and the Senate concurs, they must go abroad to advertise Mr. Hoan's lack of vigilance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that before the hot weather approaches the city authorities and humane people concerned about the welfare of brute animals should have their attention called to the insufficiency of drinking troughs for horses in this city. Take those at Madison Square for example; they are utterly inadequate and the presions for satisfying thirsty horses are everywhere far too small for the requirements. Here is an opportunity for those who would alleviate

suffering to make a practical exhibition of their re-NEW YORK, May 18.

New York's Failure in Shortcake and Fried Oysters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: rlad to see the shortcake discussion in the columns of THE SUN. New York can build big tunnels and Dewey arches, but she will never be truly great until she makes the real shortcake (as made in New Eng. land and the West) and learns to fry oysters. Aside from strawberry shortcake and fried oysters New York WESTERN YANKEE. CLEVELAND, May 15.

The Sergt. Douglass Fund. THE SUN received yesterday \$100 from Comadvertisement of February, 1899, without to have been married to those several of Sergt. Douglass.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Buller's advance has reached Newcastle, the Boers in their retreat going in three directions. The main body fell back to Laings Nek, while one portion of the force went across the Buffalo River toward Wakkerstroom, and another retired to the Drakensberg to Muller's Pass, just west of Newcastle. The railway tunnel at Laings Nek has been so completely destroyed by the use of dynamite that it must take months to be cleared for traffic, and railway communication with the Transvaal by that line is now rendered impossible for the probable duration of the war or even longer. The deliberateness with which the work of destruction is reported to have been carried out shows that preparations for the withdrawal from Natal must have been going on for some few weeks. Another day or two's march should bring the two forces in touch in the neighborhood of Majuba Hill, and as the positions at Laings Nek, Pogwani Hill to the eastward of the Buffalo River, and other points have been strongly fortifled, some hard fighting may be expected if the Boers have decided to make a stand. If compelled to fall back, their line of retreat will probably be toward Ermeloo and Middelburg on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway in the event of Gen. Roberts crossing the Vaal. They should, however, be able to maintain the positions they are said to be taking up for some

In the Free State a series of mishaps appears

of their commandants and the surrender of two

have befallen the Boers in the capture of one

others with small bodies of men. The Botha who has been captured is not the General commanding the army but one of the several commandants of that name, while of the two who have surrendered the name of only one, Daniels, has been incidentally mentioned during the war. Gen. Methuen, to whom they gave themselves up, has been at Hoopstad since Thursday, and Lindley to the eastward of Kroonstad was occupied by the British cavalry on the same day. The British front thus extends over about one hundred and thirty miles, which, however, will narrow from the westward as it moves north. Lord Roberts is expected to resume his advance in a few days and the Boers in anticipation have blown up the railway bridge on the Rhenoster River about forty miles northwest of Kroonstad and a short distance below Vredefort Road. where they are reported to be in some force. Numbers of Free Staters, influenced, it is said, by some of the submitted members of the Free State Volksraad, are reported to be surrendering and giving in their arms. There are contradictory statements as to where the Boers may make a stand, but it seems unlikely that there will be further resistance south the Vaal if there is any truth in the reiterated assertions regarding the growing indisposition of the Free Staters to continue the war. THE SUN correspondent at Pretoria speaks of the misfortunes in the Free State having produced great depression in the Transvaal capital, which is natural, seeing the sacrifices the Transvaaiers have made in the Free State. It remains to be seen, however, whether the spirit indicated by the destruction of the Laings Nek tunnel has entirely gone out of them, formidable though the odds against them are. Though the War Office has not confirmed the report of the relief of Mafeking, the London public accepted it as accomplished, and were celebrating it when THE SUN despatches were sent out, in a manner strangely reminiscent of the delirious manifestations of the last days of the French Empire.

Anti-Boer Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire o enter a protest in the name of a not inconsiderable body of Americans whose sympathies are entirely with Great Britain in the present struggle in South Africa and who, fortunately for themselves, have not a drop of Dutch blood in their veins to prejudice them informing their opinion as to the justice of the cause of the two contestants. The general tone of your most valued paper would lead your readers to believe that the unanimous sentiment of the country was in favor of the Boer republics in the present struggle. Having a large acquaintance among and mingling with business men to a very great extent, I find that thinking

public, but who make up a great part of the men who are responsible for the success of the country—sympathize entirely with England and do not hesitate to express their views.

As an example of this sentiment, I would state that this subject was brought up recently among a party of six gentlemen (who had come together by accident) whose ancesters had settled in this country previous to 1760—and there was not a man among them who would not be willing to make any sacrifice in his power for the good of his country. These gentlemen represent several different kinds of business and professional life, also both political factions; they are intelligent, educated men, capable of judging the subject dispassionately from the evidence presented by both sides, and not one of them sympathized with the Boers in their fight for so-called independence. This is only one of many like instances that I could quote.

To Live on Thirty Dollars a Month.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Carlyle's ref. rence to the population of England appears to be receiving further illustration on the part of several of your correspondents, who, either through ignorance r laziness, persist in asserting or insinuating that the figures which I have presented regarding the cost of living in New York are fables, calmly ignoring the fact that I am now living, and living well, on \$30 a Take for instance the assertion of E. A. Cuthber

made in THE SUN of Saturday, that "it is impossible to imagine as to where 'a floor' could be rented for \$11 a month," when I am actually in possession of such

a month," when I am actually in possession of such a place and have been for three years. And it is in a respectable old fashioned house, too, in Waverley place, which those familiar with the locality will recognize as being more or less of a smart neighborhood. And there are other similar accommodations throughout old Greenwich village, but of course few vacancies, because they are snapped up by those whose bank accounts are not their only possessions.

Mr. Cuthbert, who, by the way, seems to have come into the discussion on one of Dr. Depew's milk trains, has apparently a rather vague idea of what has gone before, and separates me into three different persons, in which case I am willing to edmit that I would require larger living quarters and other expenses increased in proportion. He denounces the statistics of the Government experts, and contemptuously assumes that things cannot be done that are being done at the moment, and as he writes: "This is, of course, beyond bellef, for two persons to live on such a small figure." I will not say that it is impossible to imagine the lack of experience of the man who makes such a statement, but it isvery, very sadandisa possible explanation of the charge made by those who have reduced economy to a scientific formula that the American people waste more than they use in their households.

Down on the Summer Girl.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I note a poen to the summer girl in the Sunday SUN and I would like to ask if the so-called summer girl is any daintier or sweeter or prettler or loveller or more alluring or more to be desired or worshipped than any other girl? Or is she merely the result of a bachelor boom gotten up by a lot of irresponsible visionaries who think that a pretty girl is just as pretty as they imagine her to be? In my ontnion the summer cirl is a frivolous first that ought to be arrested for obtaining adulation under false pretences. A PERSON OF SENSE.

JERSEY CITY.

He Will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will Oval Pirkey, Superior Judge in Glen County, Cal., do? BUFFALO, May 8.

NEW PHASE OF THE BOER QUESTION. A Striking Survey of the Present and Fore-

cast of the Future. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since I last wrote the aspect of the Boer question has, it is to be feared, been changed for the worse by Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham.

The Boers, though still capable of protracted resistance, were evidently overpowered. There seemed to be a near prospect of their submission to the inevitable, and of a peace, which the influence of the Liberal party and the good temper of the British people, generally, the war fury being over, would, probably, have made tolerable to the vanquished. But Mr. Chamberlain mounts the platform and, if he is rightly reported, tells the Boers that when they lay down their arms they will be deprived, not only of their independence, but of their political liberties, placed as a Crown scolony under a government of military force and treated for an

indefinite period as political bondsmen. Under Pitt or Peel Mr. Chamberlain would not have been allowed to proclaim his policy on the platform as that of the Government.

I am blamed for speaking, as an Englishman, in the American press of a question which divides my countrymen. But have not many Englishmen and Canadians, some of them in the highest and most responsible positions, done the same? Has not the press of the two countries become practically a common forum? Did not the drawing rooms of London appeal on this question of the South African war to the drawing rooms of New York, and did not the drawing rooms of New York respond to the appeal? We were told that at a charity concert, which was really an anti-Boer demonstration, all the highest society of New York was present. I have been throughout in sympathy and in correspondence with English Liberals, men thoroughly patriotic, who are struggling against the war and the Tory reaction which attends it We seem, however, to be coming to an era

something like that of the Reformation, when national divisions for the time gave way to that of principle. All the Imperialist worshippers of force are now in a certain sense fellow citizens: so are all those who, in whatever nation, cleave to righteousness as the foundation of the On the campus of Cornell there is a stone seat,

the work of British artisans, with the inscription "Above all nations is humanity." Nothing at present seems more threatening to humanity than the spirit which for the moment has got possession of my country. Goldwin Smith. TORONTO, May 16.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF GERMANY How She Manages to Raise Her Enormous

Revenue Without Burdensome Taxation. A most complete and lucid report on the economic condition of the German Empire has just been made by Mr. Harris-Gastrell, the Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin. The figures which he handles appear at first sight to be rather startling, but on close examination, so far from being alarming, they place the financial condition of the Empire in a very satisfactory light, and show how it is that it bears what appear to be enormous burdens with relative ease. Taking the Imperial Budget first, it is shown that the Army and Navy absorb full 53 per cent. of the imperial revenue, which is \$386,-080,000, as against \$104,475,000 in 1872. The cost of the Army then was \$66,695,000; it is now \$135,370,000, making, with the cost of the Navy added, the military expenses of the German Empire for the current year upward of \$295,-000,000. When the revenues of the various States, each of which has its separate budget, are added to the imperial revenue, the total attains the prodigious figure of almost \$1,125,-000,000; of this sum the revenue of the Kingdom of Prussia amounts to \$581,570,000.

The Empire itself, owing to the indemnity received from France after the war of 1870-71. started free of debt, for out of the money received from France it paid off the debt of the old North German Confederation, and in 1877 it owed only \$4,000,000. Now the debt has run un to \$575,000,000, with an annual interest charge f \$18,785,000. Each year sees an augmentation, and the naval programme alone will increase the debt by \$150,750,000, which is to be borrowed. All the imperial debt may be said to have been contracted for military purposes, \$389,325,000 being for the Army, \$90,000,000 for the Navy, \$32,935,000 for strategic railways, \$26,225,000 for the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The revenue of the Kingdom of Prussia has risen from \$166,250,000 in 1872 to \$581,570,000.

The revenue of the Kingdon of Frussia has risen from \$166,250,000 in 1872 to \$581,570,000, and the debt has grown to \$1,647,920,000, being an increase of 414 rer cent. since 1872. The interest charge is \$57,685,000.

This is the dark side of the account, and for a country like Germany it seems dark enough. It may be asked how does the country bear such burdens? The answer is, partly because its industrial and economic development has been unprecedented, and because a large portion of the totals just given represent neither public burdens in the way of taxation nor public debt as generally understood. The greater part of the Prussian debt has been incurred in the construction or purchase of the railways, and so remarkable has been the expansion of the railway system and business that the gross receipts of the State-owned railways have C. S. A.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Chinese Emperor's Greeting to the Pope.

The Hoel Pao, of Snanghal, prints the full text of the Chinese Emperor's letter to the Pope on the occasion of the ninetieth birthday of his Holiness. The following is a literal translation of it:

"Emperor of the Great Religion of the Great Kingdom of Rome:

"With the twelfth moon of this year comes the inhetieth anniversary of your birth. This longevity, prolonged bloom of the kingdoms of Europe, is really wonderful.

"We believe that during the twenty years of your reign, you have exhorted men to do good, which the entire universe enjoys and for which it is grateful to you.

"That is why on the occasion of this happy event we desire, in a special manner, to present to you our very best wishes.

"We wish, first of all, that you may celebrate in robust health this happy anniversary and that you may reach the hundredth anniversary of your age.

"Finally we sincerely desire that Christians and non-Christians in China and in every other country may live in mutual harmony, and that all may enjoy the, blessings of peace and prosperity.

"In truth that is our firm hope."

C. S. A.

C. S. A.

Sor Temarkable in as been the expansion of the railway system and business that the gross receipts of the Prussian Government has sor intom \$32,640,000 in 1872 to an estimated \$440,000,000 in 1872 to an estimated \$440,000,000 and the extimated \$440,000,000 and the estimated the provision of German trade. The total debt charge is under \$400,000,000 and the estimated of the other States embraced in the Empire.

Nowithstanding the heavy military expenditure on public education. Its budget this year for elementary education. Its contained the expenditure on public education. Its budget this year for elementary education. Its longitude for the expenditure on public education. Its budget this year for elementary education. Its

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been reading about Catherine the Great, Empress of thought or said she was a hypnotist. She was but a girl of 16, when she married Peter Ulric, grandson of Peter the Great, was an allen with many enemies in Russia, was of vivacious manners and quick wit but not extraordinary, and was not at all beautiful, yet she made friends from the begining and compelled people to espouse her cause even against their will and judgment. She had very dark eyes of a peculiarly penetrating quality, and used them much as hypnotists do in these days when controlling their sensitives. Of her eyes the Chevaller d'Eon wrote. "If one is not buttoned and culrassed beforehand against inspection, her eye glides under your clothing, lays you bare, pierces open your breast, and when you discover it, it is too late, you are naked, the woman has read you to the root of your heart, has rummar, dy our rey soul." Others say pretty much the same thing, but no one suggests that she was a hypnotist. That she was aware of any unusual power over people does not appear in any accounts I have read of her, and yet she seems to me to have possessed the power to hypnotize those she wished to with. Can The Sen's throw any light on the subject? W. against their will and judgment. She had very dark

Who Did the Swearing? From the Hazel Green Herald.

nie and Lillian Hurst to the mouth of Quicksand nearly, and on the way we saw a woman ploughing a mule on a steep hillside with a lamb following her while an old man and three small boys played cards under a big tree near by. We never heard such terrible swearing.

From the Chicago Tribune

The old friend of the family was looking through the plotograph album, while the eldest daughter, according to the time honored custom, stood at his side and gave names to the various pictures.

The Same Trouble for Two. From the Chicago Tribune.

"The trouble with that singer." Mr. Lettgoe said, grabbing his hat as the arts act of the opera came to an end, "is her loud gasping. She doesn't know how to manage her breath."
"You don't know how to manage yours, either," his wife remarked after he had come back and taken his seat again.

TRIALS OF THE VIPER. The Turbine Torpedo Boat Destroyer Flies in

a Rough Sea. From the London Times. On Friday last an event which has been looked forward to with considerable interest in the engineering world for some time past was successfully accomplished. This was the trial of her Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Viper,

fitted with the Parsons steam turbine The boat itself is of the ordinary destroyer type, excepting that the scantling has been increased in some respects in order to provide against the additional stresses due to the large extra power developed by the machinery. Thus the rudder stock is of solid steel and is 71/2 inches in diameter, which is probably 1 inch to 112 inch more than the dimensions of the majority of these craft. The boilers are of the Yarrow type. The Viper is 210 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 12 feet 9 inches deep. She will have the usual torpedo and gun armament for vessels of her class. The boilers are four.

In the engine room one meets with something quite different to the familiar double row of win-screw engines, with their four cylinders, between which is the passage from end to end. In place of this one descends on to a platform stretching right athwartships, where are the large stop valves which control the flow of steam to the turbines and by which alone the engines are manœuvred; for there is naturally no valve motion-or, for that matter, no engine valves nor any reversing gear. Beneath this platform is placed a good half of the enginesthat is to say, the part which corresponds to the high pressure cylinders of an ordinary compound engine. These turbines are, in fact, quite invisible, being stowed away under the floor, and need no attention whether running or standing. A little further aft are to be seen in the bottom of the vessel the larger low-pressure turbines, but the most conspicuous features are

the bottom of the vessel the larger low-pressure turbines, but the most conspleuous features are the two large cylindrical condensers, which, with their pipes and attachments, occupy the larger part of the room—a fact that will give an idea of the saving in useful space gained by the steam turbine.

On Friday it was blowing hard, but, though the waves were much bigger than was desirable for speed it was determined to make the trial. The vessel was taken out, and steamed up the coast to the measured mile and commenced her trial runs rather before the full power had been worked up. Rejecting the first runs and taking the following six, it was found that the speed was just on 34% knots. It should be stated that the boar had been in the water some time waiting for her trials and with a "scribbed" bottom would undoubtedly have done better. The wind and rough water were also against high speed.

The mean revolutions on the mile were about 1,050, and the steam pressure ranged from 165 to 175 pounds. Unfortunately, the relief valves were set rather light and a great quantity of steam escaped when the preasure was allowed to run up. The contract load was 40 tons, but 60 tons were actually carried. The displacement at trial draught was 370 tons. As the steam turbine cannot be reversed there is a separate one for going astern, the speed in that direction being about 15½ knots. The air pressure for draught averaged about 3-inches on the water gauge. After the runs on the mile the Viper steamed down the Durham coast and completed successfully her three hours) official trial at full speed. The indicated horse power is said to have been 11,000, but of course no indicator diagrams can be taken with an engine of this nature.

There are four lines of shafting in all, and on each propoller shaft there are two propellers; so that there are eight screws in all, or one less than in the Turbing that vessel having it will

There are four lines of shafting in all, and on each propeller shaft there are two propellers; so that there are eight screws in all, or one less than in the Turbinia, that vessel having, it will be remembered, three shafts and three screws on each shaft. The need for this multiple screw arrangement arises from the fact that the steam turbine to be efficient must work at a high rotating speed. For instance, the turbines of the Viper on Friday averaged during the runs on a mile about 1,050 turns a minute, a speed of revolution that may be compared to the 400 turns a minute of the ordinary destroyer, and this, it must be remembered, was considered a remarkable performance when first rached a year or two ago. Unfortunately, when the speed of a propeller blade through the water is very high, the water has not time to close in at the back of it, so that a vacuum is formed, and this naturally does much to retard the turning of the engine and absorbs uselessly a great deal of power. This phenomenon is that known to marine engingers as "cavitation," a new form of propeller disease, the diagnosing of which is due to Mr. Sydney W. Barnaby in his experiments on a Thornycroft destroyer, It is cavitation which is one of the chief difficulties, that ents on a Thornycroft destroyer. It is can which is one of the chief difficulties from which is one of the chief directities the Mr. Parsons has to overcome, and it may be said that some of the most delightful experimental work carried out in recent times hoeen undertaken by Mr. Parsons in this field.

Paying for Strikes. From the Buffalo Commercial oss entailed by the strikes in Cleveland, Chieago and New York city has been enormous. Several months ago the strikes in Buffalo put back building operations for at least twelve months. Supt Brunn of the Eric road says:
"Something like \$50,000 was paid out every
month at our shops. While the strike lasts it
means that that much money is lost to the community. The strikes on the other roads have a
similar effect. Before this strike began we received an order for the construction of \$105,000
worth of furniture cars. We now have found it
necessary to refuse the contract and turn it cessary to refuse the contract and turn it ver to shops outside of the city. That work is

over to snops outside of the city. That work is lost to Buffalo."

These are facts and figures that the strikers and the railway companies ought to fully consider. Buffalo pays the bill, and is the innocent but the most abused party.

From the Chicago Record.

The spacious country house inhabited by Capt. Dreyfus is about two miles from Geneva, separated from the road to the village Cologny by a high wall. It is only possible to see the roof of the building. The front of the villa Hauterive looks over the lake, with a splendid view of the Jura Mountains and the castle of Baron Rothschild. Before the house is a terraced lawn that runs down to the edge of the lake. Very large trees surround the villa on the other sides. On the left is the gardener's house, and in the same direction, about five minutes' walk, is the house which Lord Byron inhabited while at Geneva. Capt. Dreyfus, along with his wife and his two children, intends to stay here until October. Since his arrival, with his nephew, M. Paul Valabregue, two visitors have dined with him, along with a gentleman who came the same day as he did. Nobody knows who this gentleman is. One or two tourists walk in the gardens on the opposite side of the lake and with him descreepends. From the Chicago Record. two tourists walk in the gardens on the opposite side of the lake and with their glasses try to see Capt. Drevfus on his terrace. With the excep-tion of this no attempt has been made to in-trude on the Captain in his seclusion.

Twenty-six Hundred Democrats in a Family.

From the Stanford Democrat Grant county has 2,600 Websters within her borders, and all are Democrats save five. One of the five will vote the Democratic ticket next November because the Republicans recently shut off his pension. One old gentleman in that county named Webster has ninety-nine children and grandchildren, all Democrats dyed in the wool. The 2,600 mentioned revensions. in the wool. The 2,600 mentioned must include women and children.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., May 16.-On Monday the town election of Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett county, was held. As everybody was busy, little or no attention was paid to the election. Some dissatis fied parties for fun, and perhaps for revenge as well, put a ticket in the field composed entirely of colored polled. Edward Smouse and William Sebold received five votes each; Charles Washington, colored, and Jonas Kennedy, colored, each ten votes, and thus were elected. For Treasurer, Merchant Cuppett received five votes and John Galloway, colored, ten votes. The result was a surprise.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Bridemaid (after the ceremon)—Weren't you frightened nearly to death?
The Bride-Frightened? Why, I could hardly keep from laughing right out, to see how ridiculous poor Harry looked.

Accepted Unconditionally, From the Chicago Record.

He -I want you to take me seriously. She -I'll take you any way you like. The Shadow on the Links.

He walloped the ball A beautiful lick. But there was a Circumstance

That shadowed the joy of his triumph, for

his driver.

RENAN AS A REPORTER.

His Views on Women, Criticised by Gaston

Deschamps. "Write an article, sir, upon Abou-Mohammed

al-Cassem ben Ali ben Mohammed ben Ott man. That was the assignment given in 1855 to a

young man who was looking for a place on a Paris newspaper. "In short, sir," said he, smiling, "you want an

article on Hariri?" "Precisely," said the editor: "go ahead." So he went ahead and wrote a splendid story on the great Sheik, who flourished in the eleventh century. But, in order not to discourage the bank clerks and blacksmiths who "dream of glory in the domain of journalism as the country editors say, it may be well to whisper the fact, in strict confidence, that the whisper the fact, in strict confidence, that the young man in question was Ernest Renan and that the newspaper was the Journal des Debuts.

Renan's next assignment was the Paris Exposition of 1855. He treated the great fair with severity, and even heaped ridicule upon it. He despised expositions. For him they were the height of frivolity tending toward degeneracy; and holy Susan! he blamed the women to them all. "There is no doubt whatever," said he, "that at the present time feminine instincts occupy more space in the general physiognomy. them all. There is no doubt whatever, said he, "that at the present time feminine insine so occupy more space in the general physiognomy of the world than they did formerly. The world is more exclusively preocupied inst now with frivolities that formerly were looked upon as the exclusive property of women. Instead of asking men for great achievements, hold enterprises and heroic labors, the women ask them for riches only, to satisfy a vulgar taste. The general movement of the world has put itself at the service of the instincts of woman, not those splendid instincts through which they display, more clearly than men can, berhaus, the divine ideal of our nature, but the lower instincts which form the least noble portion of her vocation."

Gaston Deschamps, of the Figaro, commenting upon Renan's remarks, recently charged the woman of the present day with doing her utmost "to gather the apples, all the apples, that Eve the blonde left hanging on the branches of the forbidden tree."

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS. The Society for the Propagation of the From the Baltimore American.

The annual report of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, the object of which is to assist by prayer and alms Catholic missionaries in heathen and non-Catholie countries, has just been printed, under the direction of the Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, S S., and the Rev. Dr. Henry Granjon, Bishop-elect of Tueson, directors of the association in the United States. In 1898 the receipts of the association throughout the ceipts of the association throughout the world were \$1,338,31.49 and during the last year they rose to \$1,362,854,74. In proportion the amount collected during the last year in the United States shows a more gratifying increase than in any other country. In 1898 the dioceses in the United States sent to the central councils of the association, in France, \$53,642. During the last year \$68,202.49 was forwarded to the headquarters in France. From 1822 up to 1897 the association gave to the Church in the United States over \$5,000,000.

United States over \$5,000,000.
France, where the association was organized at the beginning of this century by two pious ladies, is, by far, the largest contributor, and during last year raised \$80,098.17. Of the \$88,202.49 raised in the United States, the diocese of Boston leads the list, with contributions aggregating \$17,039.62. Baltimore continuations aggregating \$17,039.62. Baltimore con-

Contributions from other countries during the year 1899 were as follows: Alsace-Lorraine, \$90,958.16, Germany, \$67,299.05: Switzerland, \$19,092.24, Austria, \$14,887.79: Belgium, \$68,-904.91: Ireland, \$23,333.27: England, \$7,146.35; Scotland, \$30,666.89: Spain, \$30,193.34, Iraly, \$61,543.31: the Levant, \$5,198.44; Asia, \$1,025.66; Africa, \$7,555.52: Canada, \$2,517.11: Mexico, \$9,-791.95: Central America, \$2,834.77: South America, \$47,525.81; Oceania, \$3,359.83.

There are three classes of members of the association. Those who contribute 60 cents a year, those who contribute 60 cents a year, those who contribute \$6 a year, and life members, those contributing \$40. An exposition of the work of the association is shown in the colonial section at the Paris Exposition.

Faith Healers of Ohio to Fight. From the Commercial Tribune. ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 14 - Dr. Lewis H. Freedman, an Australian healer, who was one

of the leaders in the movement to organize healers of the State to fight the enforcement of the Love bill, arrived at Geneva, this county, to-day. When asked concerning the new organization, he stated that a society was organization, he stated that a society was organized on Saturday at Cincinnati, and that the name chosen is the Psychopathic and Nonmedical Association of Ohio.

After adopting a constitution and by-laws those present proceeded to discuss the Love bill, which goes into effect July 1. They denounced it as unjust, tyrannical and unconsitutional, and committees were appointed to take active steps to defend all members of the association against whom prosecution might be

association against whom prosecution might be instituted, and carry the first case to the Supreme Court.

Prof. J. F. Randolph of West Jefferson was elected President; Prof. A. Clemens of Columbus, Vice-President; Miss Lily Eichborne of Columbus, Secretary; Prof. A. C. Beggs, Treasurer, The next meeting will be held early in June.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Greece and Spain intend to establish national theaires. King George has promised to provde the money for the Greek theatre at Athens and is drawing up the regulations for it. The Spanish Minister of Fine Arts proposes to encourage a national theatre at Madrid, by having the State offer \$40,000 a year in prizes for plays, operas and zarzuelas.

year in Franz Josef Land, gets his mail this summer, he will probably swear at civilization. More than seventy two thousand letters and post cards for him from all parts of the world have accumulated in the hands of the Italian Consul at Christiania, who will send a whaler to try to communicate with the expedition as soon as the ice breaks up. Crimes of violence, whose perpetrators have re-

mained undiscovered have become so common in

Berlin and its neighborhood that the Prussian Ministry of the interior has given orders that all violent deaths shall be reported at once to a special bureau, which shall decide whether the local or the Berlin shall set its own detectives to work. Mainz has settled the programme for the Gutenberg festival in June next. The typographical exhibition will open on June 23, and that evening Händel's 'Judas Maccabaeus' will be performed. The next day will be given up to the speeches. June 25 is set

apart for the great historical procession through the town, winding up with a costume ball in the Town Hall, and on June 26 there will be a procession of boats on the Rhine. A Leipzig compositor named Krüger, who has fust celebrated his fiftleth year of service, has been occupled with one book for nearly all that time. He has set with his own hand almost all of Grimm's great German dictionary that has appeared since Jakob Grimm turned in the first batch of manuscript in Deember, 1851. Though \$2,000 pages of the Worterbuch have been printed the work is not half done yet

and Herr Kruger will have to live to be 100 years old to see it finished. All the Papal troops recently turned out for review at the Vatican. The army consists of 390 men made up of: 1. The Guardia Nobile, commanded by Prince Altierl, and comprising 50 young men of aristocratic clerical families; 2, the Swiss Guard, 100 strong, supposed to be all Swiss, though some of them are Italian mountaineers; 3, the Guardia Palatina, and the Papal Gendarmes, each 100 strong, and finilly, 5, the 30 men of the Papal fire brigade. The ittle army has a weekly newspaper, La Fedella

Cattolica. Roman forefathers. A plan is before the Italian Par-liament for providing the three southeastern provinces, Foggia, Barl and Lecce, with water from Caposele in the Apennines by building an aqueduct 163 miles long, with branches that will bring up the total length to 887 miles. The land is very productive but suffers in summer from malaria and drought as its present water supply is drawn largely from swamps. The projected aqueduct will cost \$82,600,000 and will supply 288 towns and villages, with a population of

King Alfonso's elder sister, the Princess Asturias, who for a few months before his birth we Queen Merceles of Spain, is nearly 20 years of candidate, whom she is said to favor, is Prince Ca: of Bourbon Caserta, brother of the head of the Neapolitan Bourbons, but objection is made to him on the ground that the blood relationship is too close and that both branches of the Bourbons have shown a tendency to consumption. Don Jaime, the son of good to the Carlist agitation if accepted, but his perional character stands in the way. The Queen Regent is said to favor the selection of some Austrian